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HAVING been REPLEN-  
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sortment of the latest EUROPEAN  
and AMERICAN NOVELTIES,  
we are prepared to execute  
orders for FANCY WORK with  
easiness and despatch, and at  
very moderate rates.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE

1895.

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1895.

日八廿月二十年午甲

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

No. 9964.

英一千八百九十五年正月廿八日

日八廿月二十年午甲

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Cheval's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEORGE STREET & Co., 20, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; HENRY & CO., 7, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DEAGA & Co., 100 & 101, Leadenhall Street, W.M.; WILSON, 101, Cannon Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 100, Fleet Street; PARIS AND EUROPE.—MÉDAILLE, FAIVRE & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange Batelière; NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPEL, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street; SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco; AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney; GUYANA.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARES Co., Colombo, SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WAHL, LTD., Singapore; CHINA.—MACAO, A. A. DA CRUZ, Amoy, N. MOALLE & Co., LIMITED, Foochow, HELES & Co., Shanghai, LANZ, CHAVFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yekoham, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.  
CAPITAL CALLED UP, £251,093.15.0.

Branches:  
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:  
3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

Branches:  
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Agencies:  
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST  
Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed  
Deposits can be ascertained on application.  
Every description of Banking and Ex-  
change business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £1,800,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £275,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account  
at the rate of 2% per annum on the  
Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%  
" " 6 " 4 1/2  
" " 3 " 3 %

A. C. MARSHALL,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 826

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £10,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £4,500,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, £10,000,000.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:—  
O. J. HOLLIDAY, Esq.—Chairman.

J. S. MORSE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

R. M. GRAY, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN,

H. H. JOSEPH, Esq. D. R. SAUSSON, Esq.

HON. J. J. KRAMER, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.

HON. A. MC DONALD.

CHIEF MANAGER:—  
Hongkong.—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:—  
Shanghai.—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

London BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2  
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " 4 %  
" 12 " 5 " 3 %

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 21, 1894. 332

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,125,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £562,500.

Bankers:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at  
the Rate of 2% per Annum on the Daily  
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months, 5%  
For 6 Months, 4%

For 3 Months, 3%

JOHN THURBURN,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 16, 1893. 228

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-  
ducted by the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-  
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-  
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at  
3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors  
may transfer at their option balances of  
£100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on  
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per  
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON, —  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893. 1615

1895.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

COCKTAILS, GINFIRES  
AND AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

By our unequalled AMERICAN BAR-  
TENDER, 25 CENTS EACH.

Hongkong, January 22, 1895. 163

CHINESE NEW YEARS HOLIDAY.

The Undermentioned INSURANCE  
OFFICES will be CLOSED for the  
Transaction of Public Business on SATUR-  
DAY, the 26th Instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Agents, Canton Insurance Co., Ltd.;  
General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

DOUGLAS JONES,  
Acting Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Agent, North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.

W. H. RAY,  
Secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

SHEWAN & Co., Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

JAMES B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary, China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

W. M. MACBEAN,  
Agent, The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, January 22, 1895. 164

BANKS.

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RATES OF INTEREST

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Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Ex-

change business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

## Business Notices.

### Tientsin Carpets.

(JUST TO HAND)

A NOTHER CONSIGNMENT OF  
TIENTSIN CARPETS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO.,

Nos. 1 to 6, D'AGUILAR STREET.

Hongkong, January 9, 1895. 63

CHINESE NEW YEARS HOLIDAY.

The Undermentioned INSURANCE  
OFFICES will be CLOSED for the  
Transaction of Public Business on SATUR-

DAY, the 26th Instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents, Canton Insurance Co., Ltd.;

General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

W. H. PERCIVAL, Agent, North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.

N. H. RAY, Secretary, China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.

SHEWAN & Co., Agents, Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

JAMES B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary, China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

W. M. MACBEAN, Agent, The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, January 15, 1895. 161

H. RUTTONJEE.

(JUST LANDED)

A QUANTITY OF  
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S STORES.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

SUNLIGHT SOAP, MONKEY BRAND SOAP.

Hudson's EXTRACT OF SOAP.

Also, INFANT'S FOOD, as follows:—

MELLIN'S FOOD, NESTLE'S FOOD, SAVORY AND MOORE'S FOOD.

H. RUTTONJEE, 13, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, January 15, 1895. 161

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifty-Seventh Ordinary Half-Yearly  
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the  
Company will be held at the Office of

the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY,

the 4th February next, at 12 o'clock Noon,

for the purpose of receiving a Report of the

Directors, together with a Statement of

Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing

a Director and Auditors.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to

4th February, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. TOMLIN, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, January 16, 1895. 117

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

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## CHURCH MUSIC AND CHOIR SINGING.

(By A MUSICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir John Stainer, one of the best, if not the very best of authorities on Church Music and Choir Singing, recently read a most valuable, able and interesting paper at the Church Congress at Exeter. The subject was "Music considered in its effect upon, and connected with, the Worship of the Church." He divides his subject into two parts.—"Choir Music, as sung by experts, and the congregational singing of plain-song, chants and hymns: the former used in our Cathedrals and in the College Chapel in the Universities &c., the latter adopted in Parish Churches. The paper goes on to state that while the Reformation did not check the production of works of higher sacred musical art it exhibited a tendency to throw a larger share of Music-Worship into the hands of the congregation; and also by the great Church revival of 50 years back, Parochial Congregations were encouraged to sing in the plain-song and responses from Hymnals and Gregorian Chant books supplied to them, leaving their music from the surprised Choir. Then Anthems and elaborate Canticles were introduced, and in some of the Parish Churches almost a form of Cathedral Service was attempted; with what result? Half trained or wholly untrained Choirs persistently attempted to sing music utterly beyond their power to the annoyance of the congregation, and it was not to be wondered at that there arose in many parishes a strong desire for simple congregational singing, and the overthrow of the Choir. Sir John Stainer goes on to say that there were other reasons given in many quarters against such choirs. For instance, if a choir sings anything in which the people cannot join in, they, the congregation, consider that they are being deprived of a privilege; next the only plea, they say, for allowing a choir to sing an anthem is, that they cannot keep together unless they have occasional opportunities of showing themselves off. Against both these statements Sir John Stainer, protests and adverts to the mischief of this so-called privilege. He thus describes somewhat humorously his own personal experience within the last few years in finding himself placed sometimes near to congregational singers in Church singing a 3rd, 5th and 6th below the trebles, and at the top of their voices; but to cap all, a man just behind him producing (?) the melody only two octaves below the soprano in a 'be-in-a-bottle' sort of tone; to silence such a privilege, the man, he suggests, ought to be hauled up before the Magistrate for brawling in Church.

Sir John Stainer advocates congregational rehearsals once on a week-day evening, and at these rehearsals one of the clergy should attend and might deliver a short address on the words of the Anthem to be sung on the following Sunday, which would tend to attract more interest in the singing of the music to the text.

But, says the lecturer, should a Choir be given up? Certainly not. The only reason for not having a choir is the inability to pay for it. The paper then treats of the Anthem as the peculiar and special growth of our English Church, deserving encouragement and cultivation, and should be held to be a short service to the heart and a beautiful offering to God. Then comes the Office of Holy Communion, beautiful as it is with the music of the Holy Eucharist. The paper concludes in the following words: "It is, I think, in these days the duty of all of us, especially of the clergy, to make congregations understand the spiritual benefit, the real education of listening to music, and of meditating in silence. What a great teacher is this silence! Is it not the most searching introspector of the soul, tearing down sham pretexts and exposing real motives? But silence can do more than probe us to the quick; it can lead us wings to soar above earthly things; it can help us to mount higher and higher on the rising waves of sacred song; until we feel lost in a fortitude of that future home where angelic music will more adequately hymn the praises of Divine love."

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL. ANNUAL TEA AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Last night, the children attending the Union Church Sunday School were entertained to tea at the Church. About ninety children sat down to tea, and judging from the happiness that alone forth from each child's face and the amount of juvenile eloquence that filled the air, all the youngsters, apparently, thoroughly enjoyed themselves and were at peace with the world.

After tea, the children entertained each other with songs and recitations. The programme was a fairly long one, but the time was lost and the interest in each item was well sustained. The singing of three quartettes was extremely good and spoke well for the vocal training of the children. Fifteen minutes are devoted to singing practice every Sunday, and it is evident, taking Tuesday night's performance as a criterion, that the time is not wasted. The item which created most enthusiasm was the violin and piano-forte duet by Misses Mabel German and Maud Parker, and in this single instance the Chairman, the Rev. G. J. Williams, was obliged to allow a recall. The other children who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Misses E. Plinston, E. Brown, H. Moore, E. Young, Gertrude Ruston, F. Ackers, M. Newberry, and B. Fristoe; and Masters E. Hayward, C. Haywood, S. Moore, R. Bowen, S. Gidley, R. Witchell, C. Plinston, J. Witchell, and H. Newberry.

An appropriate and brief address was delivered by the Chairman; and in the course

of the evening the prizes were handed over to the successful scholars by Mrs Dyer Ball, The Superintendent, Mr H. W. Row, read his annual report, from which it appeared that forty-nine scholars had joined the School during the three months, thirty-six of these being admitted during the last quarter. The total number of children on the school register is now 98; and the total sum collected during the year for mission work is \$12 more than for the previous year, which amounts to an enormous figure.

The following is a list of the prize-winners:

## FOR ATTENDANCE.

No. of Marks.	No. of Marks.
Daisy Mather ... 39	Chas Plinston ... 41
Mary Rodger ... 39	Ernest Hayward ... 39
Florance Ackers ... 34	Charles Hayward ... 36
Florance Mather ... 34	William Goggin ... 36
Grace Kester ... 33	Fred Kester ... 35
Elsie Brown ... 33	Robert Witchell ... 34
Kate Thomson ... 31	James Witchell ... 34
Eva Rodger ... 30	William Thomson ... 34
Maud Thomson ... 29	Fred Colman ... 29
Eliza Moore ... 29	Ernest Sheffield ... 29

## FOR LESSONS.

Mary Rodger ... 20	Charles Hayward ... 40
Elsie Brown ... 11	Ernest Hayward ... 39

## FOR RECRUITING.

Mary Rodger ... 9	Harry Newberry ... 9
Eliza Moore ... 6	Reuben Abraham ... 3

## SPECIAL PRIZES WON BY

Miss Katie Young	For general good behaviour during Term.
Master Harry Newberry	For best performance as social evening 7th December, 1894.
Master William Goggin	For best boy in class II.
Master E. A. Arnold	For best boy in class III.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL']

(Via Southern Line.)

LONDON, January 23, 1895.

## THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. Bourgois is again making an attempt to form a Ministry.

## ITALY.

The Italian Chamber is closed—and a dissolution is imminent.

## THE JAPANESE ADVANCE ON WEI-HAI-WEI.

Wei-hai-wei is completely isolated; the Japanese are expected to make their attack immediately.

## STRIKE RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Strike riots have occurred at Brooklyn; seven thousand troops have been called out, and conflicts have taken place.

## LABOUR AND BIMETALLISM.

The Textile Factory Workers' Society has voted a sum of £500 to the Bimetallic League. This is remarkable, as the first instance of a labour body subscribing to a public movement.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs Chater and Veron, in their share report for to-day's mail, say:—With the exception of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, which have continued in good demand, the market has ruled dull and we have nothing of importance to report. The tone, however, continues firm and rates in many cases show further improvement. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai. A fair number of shares have changed hands at 125, 127, 130, 133, and 137 per cent. prem. Rates rose rapidly and holders showed no eagerness to part. The rise is attributable to the remarkable earnings of the institution for the half-year ending 31st Decembe last. At the last directors' meeting a dividend of 20s. was recommended by the directors, subject to audit, and a sum of £500,000 to be placed to reserve fund. The net profits to be dealt with are about \$1,800,000, including the balance carried forward from the previous six months. Market close steady. We have nothing to report in other Bank stock, Marine Insurance.—Small sales of China Traders at \$60, and of Unions at \$120 is all we have to report. Fire Insurances—Have ruled dull with little or no business. Shipping—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have changed hands at \$26, and Dougles' at \$53 in small lots. Other Shipping stocks are neglected. Refineries—Chinas have changed hands at \$154, but more shares are obtainable at the rate. Lazoni continue out of favour at quotation Minning.—Ponjones—After sales at \$1 and \$6, the market rose to \$61 with sales and closes firm at that rate. Bulimors have changed hands at \$2.70 and \$2.80, and are wanted at the later rate. We have no other business to report in Mining stocks. Miscellaneous—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. shares have been in some demand, finding buyers at \$2, \$3, and \$4 per cent. prem. Lands have ruled steadily with sales at \$33 cum div. A. S. Watsons are acquired for \$9.75, and Ices have changed hands at \$80.

THE Bangkok Times makes the announcement that the choice of a successor to the late Crown Prince has been made and that the ceremony of proclamation was to take place on the 17th instant. The King has determined to appoint as Crown Prince and Heir Apparent his son Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh, eldest son of the Second Queen, born on 1st January, 1881, and who is now studying under special tutelage at Ascot, near London. It may be presumed that His Royal Highness will return to Siam at the end of the year, or on the commencement of the holidays, so as to be present at the cremation ceremony of his late brother and afterwards to go through the religious ceremony of his own investiture as Crown Prince.

## THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

(Special to the 'Chinese Mail'.)

## WAR NEWS.

Shanghai, January 23, 2.07 p.m.  
It is reported here that the Japanese have occupied Chi-Ming Island and Yung Chong City.

## FOOD IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

(From our War Special.)

Fighting is by no means the whole of war, nor is it necessarily even the principal part. The war is decided by the comparative weight, training, and preservation of the combatants, sometimes in spite of superior strategy, or rather in spite of more strategy without economic science. The Carthaginian generals were from first to last abler than the Roman, but were little more than generals. William of Orange, in his life-long war against Le Grand Monarque, was incidentally defeated in most of his fights, but he won the game. What decides the result is not the few hours of killing; it is the many months and years of care, of precise attention to thousands of tedious details—the development of physique and spirit, their maintenance at a high standard through a wearing campaign, often without any of the stimulus of fight. In this light it may almost be said that Europe has been at war for twenty years now; not fighting, but doing far more important competitive work. The more bloodshed, the mere removal of a few thousand lives from among many millions, is absent; but all the rest of warfare is present, and the effects are greater and more harmful than in the Middle Ages.

One of the most important factors in the deciding of a war is the feeding of the soldiers. From the days of the crusaders, down to the time of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, and the privations of the allied armies in the Crimea, this has been more and more fully realized, until now it is recognised at its proper value. The Japanese understand it as well as do all the leavers they have learnt so completely from the West; and the Chinese half-heartedly admit it, as they do most of the other teachings, but fail to make anything like an honest or effective attempt to use it for their own advantage. So it results that in pitched battles between Chinese and Japanese soldiers, the former are bigger and should be stronger man for man, but are not maintained in good condition nor kept on what may be called a fighting diet. Asiatics are far more vegetarian in their habits than most Europeans, but whether it is merely the effect of fancy, or whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that animal food produces better results. So the Japanese commissariat gives great attention to the supply of beef, mostly preserved, for the soldiers and sailors. Rice, of course, is the national staple, but rice alone is insufficient. Moreover, it is less convenient for transport and use in the field than biscuits. Efforts have been made to accustom the soldiers to eat biscuits, and abundant supplies of 'hardtack' are carried with the army; but for the present rice is the main item. The rice is carried in strong bags of about a bushel each, and the camp kitchen has large tubs for washing the rice—it is always washed in three waters before Japanese, even of the poorest class, will eat it. Huge iron-pans, three feet in diameter, are used for boiling it, and it is then served out to the various messes in smaller tubs. Each man has his own rice-bowl; some are plain wooden hemispherical cups three or four inches in diameter, some are oblong or oval tins, many exactly the size and shape of field-glass cases; while there are also small close-woven wicker baskets, nine inches by three by two deep, fitting into each other like the cover fits on a pill-box. The rice is served hot and fresh when possible, but each man has to carry two or sometimes four days' rations, and often has to eat his rice cold and stale. On a march it is impossible always to prevent a little dust and dirt, scraps of straw, etc., getting into the rice and spoiling it; and the slight suggestion of anything like that troubles the cleanly Japanese greatly. This is one more argument in favour of biscuits.

As to the beef, it is usually served plain from the tin, cold. Large quantities of American beef are used, in the ordinary round tins of about half a pound each. In addition, there are considerable cargoes of other Japanese tinned food—fish of various kinds, and vegetables; but the commonest of all is daiko, dried cuttlefish, in leather strips carried in bundles. Usually the men have about five or ten per cent. of these rapidly and holders showed no eagerness to part. The rise is attributable to the remarkable earnings of the institution for the half-year ending 31st Decembe last. At the last directors' meeting a dividend of 20s. was recommended by the directors, subject to audit, and a sum of £500,000 to be placed to reserve fund. The net profits to be dealt with are about \$1,800,000, including the balance carried forward from the previous six months. Market close steady. We have nothing to report in other Bank stock, Marine Insurance.—Small sales of China Traders at \$60, and of Unions at \$120 is all we have to report. Fire Insurances—Have ruled dull with little or no business. Shipping—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have changed hands at \$26, and Dougles' at \$53 in small lots. Other Shipping stocks are neglected. Refineries—Chinas have changed hands at \$154, but more shares are obtainable at the rate. Lazoni continue out of favour at quotation Minning.—Ponjones—After sales at \$1 and \$6, the market rose to \$61 with sales and closes firm at that rate. Bulimors have changed hands at \$2.70 and \$2.80, and are wanted at the later rate. We have no other business to report in Mining stocks. Miscellaneous—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. shares have been in some demand, finding buyers at \$2, \$3, and \$4 per cent. prem. Lands have ruled steadily with sales at \$33 cum div. A. S. Watsons are acquired for \$9.75, and Ices have changed hands at \$80.

This example will suffice to give an idea of thousands of others. The principle is simple: the army is to be victualled partly on Western lines, and this is the army headquarters; many European and American companies which are not needed for the army itself may be required for in the altered and peculiar circumstances of Hiroshima, with His Majesty and the Ministers and Parliament coming here; so the shops must obtain such huge, and why not in Japan? Patriotic requires that the country shall be self-supporting; that the people shall supply themselves with all they want. If they want foreign labels on their food and liquor, so let it be. Where is the difference, and what does it matter?

On the same principle, the army beef contractors have been devoting more attention to labels than to contents of their tins. Since the war began, there has been an enormous demand for tinned meat, and stocks soon ran out. The price of tin shot up 25 per cent in a month and still high.

For drinking there is little but water, and that usually neither good nor plen-

iful. Tea is sometimes to be obtained from the inhabitants, but only a poor supply. In a few places the Chinese are found to have a rough, thick sort of beer brewed from malt, and more commonly they have a fiery kind of spirit distilled from kao-liang, practically pure alcohol; on burning it leaves about five per cent. of water without colour taste or smell. Little or no milk is ever obtainable. Sake, claret, brandy, and champagne are carried in small quantities (with the Second Army at any rate); whenever the baggage came up to camp, the foreign attaches and correspondents were always welcome to have what they wanted in this respect. These with a dinner of tinned meat stowed with fresh vegetables, rice and 'hard tack,' made good fare for campaigning—but that was only when the march ended. On the march itself, ordinary English prison diet would have been an immense luxury.

It is not only in the matter of tinned beef that Japan is learning to supply herself on Western lines. While waiting here on the Royal ancestors, and this time the reform which he has taken oath to bring to the world, are radical and wholesome in the extreme. According to a telegram from Seoul, dated January 7th, the following series of good resolutions are the latest adopted by the sovereign:

1.—That he will abjure every idea of depending upon China for protection, and thus lay the foundation of Korean independence.

2.—That he will adopt a constitution for the reform of the Royal House.

3.—That he will henceforth preside over the Government—in person, and permit neither the Queen, the ladies-in-waiting nor any of his or their personal relatives to interfere with the affairs of State. When advice is necessary he is to secure it from his ministers.

4.—That the affairs of the Royal Household are to be distinctly separated from those of the State.

5.—That the authority to be exercised upon shall be confined in the Royal Household itself; thereby setting a model or pattern to be followed by the general Government.

6.—That all matters pertaining to finance be relegated to the authorities of the Finance Department of the Administration.

7.—That the first economies entered upon shall be in the spending of the whole of China to foreign trade and to the Royal Household itself; thereby setting a model or pattern to be followed by the general Government.

8.—That a Budget be drawn up, and a definite basis of annual expenditure be determined upon by the Government.

9.—That regulations for the organisation of local governments be adopted.

10.—That the ablest youths in the kingdom shall be selected and sent abroad to be educated.

11.—That the foundations of a military and naval system be laid out.

12.—That laws shall be adopted for the proper protection and safety of the lives and property of the people.

13.—That only the ablest and most competent individuals shall be appointed Government officials, irrespective of rank or birth.—Japan Advertiser.

at a price, and cannot well be replaced with rubbish, the supply of meat in Japan is comparatively small and the quality of the tinned article may escape detection for a time. So some of the contractors filled up with bricks, and smothered their patriotism with silver. An enquiry is now being held, with closed doors, over some of these frauds that have been sent back from the army.

## MORE REFORMS FOR KOREA.

The King of Korea has been sweating to more and newer reforms before the shrine of his royal ancestors, and this time the reform which he has taken oath to bring to the world, are radical and wholesome in the extreme.

## Mails.

## Mails

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU,

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Gaeke (via Nagasaki),  
Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama and Honolul... SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at daylight.  
Belge (via Nagasaki) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama... at daylight.  
Cortie (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20, at daylight.

THE Steamship GAELE will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th January, at Daylight, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Optional Invoice to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1895. 65

## U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at daylight.  
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at daylight.  
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, and Yokohama) SATURDAY, Mar. 3, at daylight, Honolulu...).

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passenger holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad and Domesara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consumer-Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 10, 1895. 70



STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,  
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship ROSETTA, Captain G.

W. F. BROWNE, R.N.R., carrying Her

Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from

this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY,

the 31st January, at Noon, taking Passengers

and Cargo for the above Ports. (This

Steamer connects at Bombay with the

GARTHAGE, which Vessel takes on her

Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL,

leaving that port on the 23rd FEBRUARY,

Price, - - - - \$1.50.

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China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 17, 1895. 130

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,

\*SUEZ, PORT SAID,

NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BILBAO & HAMBURG

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK

SEA & BALTO PORTS;

ALSO,

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL

AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS

AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills

of Lading for the principal places in

RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Darmstadt..... Monday 1 February 4.

Prin. Heinrich... Monday 3 March 4.

Bayern..... Monday 4 April 1.

Preussen..... Monday 5 April 23.

ON MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1895, at 3 p.m. the Company's Steamship DARMSTADT, Captain Eberle, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till

Noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February,

Cargo and Specie will be received on

board until Noon, on MONDAY, the 4th

February, and Parcels will be received (at

the Agency's Office) until Noon, on SUN-

DAY, the 3rd February. Contents of Packets

are required. No Parcel-Receipts will be

signed at less than \$2, and Parcels should

not exceed Two Feet Cubic in measure-

ment.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 14, 1895. 101

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santal oil of the Indian Bazaar,

in superior to Copra, Cuban, or

injections, and free from all bad

smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all de-

rangements of the urinary organs in either sex

in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained

Capsules, each of which

bears the name ... (MIDY)

which none are genuine.

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Imitations. All other Capsules, or mixtures

contain impurities, resins, oils,

&c., and are worse than useless.

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druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

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For Sale by A. WATSON & CO., Chemists.

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CHINESE.

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Hongkong, February 26, 1895.

## Intimations.

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